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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

JOHN MCELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL BYRON ANDREWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 3, 1898.

THE Pennsylvania National Guard is in readiness for a war with Spain. Pennsylvania could whip Spain single-handed

FOR the week ending Feb. 26, Commissioner Evans made 906 original allowances. For the same week last year, Commissioner Murphy made 1,228, and for the corresponding week in 1892, Commissioner Raum made 6,865.

THE men who are shouting "pension frauds" are invariably those who were voung men who have no idea of the magnitude of the war, and self-sacrifice necessary to save the Nation.

an admirable letter to the New York 27, 1890?" World, in which he denounces the asperif other business were conducted as 164 was "just and impartial." honestly we should have a new earth. upon it."

THERE is not a man living to-day, who served honestly and faithfully through the war, who is not physically the worse for it. It was simply a physical impossibility for a man to go through the terrific strains which his service involved without receiving an injury which will manifest itself sooner or later as his powers begin to fail. He has less powers of resistance to disease than he would have had had he stayed at home and taken care of himself.

Spain is living on the military glory of 400 years ago. From 1490 to 1560 | terest to the 25,000 claimants who have the Spanish infantry was the finest in appealed to the Secretary against the the world, and conquered everywhere. harsh ruling of his predecessor. If the The Spanish ships were the most power- spirit of Order 225 is to continue to ful and adventurous naval forces on the dominate the Pension Bureau, there is seas. Then her decline began. The little hope for them that the Commis-Dutch fishermen and traders began whip- sioner of Pensions will re-examine their ping the Spaniards at sea, and were soon cases with any more favorable eyes than followed by the English. The Dutch suc- his predecessor did. ceeded in standing off the incomparable Spanish infantry, and presently the to be taken in connection with instruc-French began to get the upper hand, tions issued by Assistant Secretary Soon everybody was whipping the Davis, July 28, 1897, and which read: Spaniards. Corruption, misgovernment and civil broils completed the National to be a power in European matters, and was the football of other Nations. England had to constantly intervene to keep France off her. After more than 100 years of this, Napoleon rose up, and annexed Spain to his Empire. England again went to her rescue, and after the bloody Peninsular War, suc- the terms of the act shall be sufficient. ceeded in driving the French out of the Peninsulu. This was done by British troops, who constantly inveighed against the worthlessness on the field of battle of their Spanish allies. They were only good for guerrilla fighting. Spain's American colonies took advantage of this to break away. They did not put up much of a fight, but, poor as it was, Spain was unable to reconquer any of them. She showed the same incapacity that she has shown in Cuba. The Spanish army and navy are simply incapable, and have been for 300 years, of making a-good, respectable fight against even a small

See page 12, Supplement.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER. Last week Assistant Secretary Davis issued the following Order:

It is directed that the pending appeals from the action of reducing or terminating of pensions granted under the second section of act of June 27, 1890, in accordance with the decisions rendered May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett (7 P. D., p. 1), shall be enhanced to a sufficient extent to justify examined with great care. In cases where the evidence filed, or the certificate of examination, indicates that the pension originally allowed was warranted under a just and impartial construction of the law, they should be returned to the Bureau of Pensions for a special examination, or another medical examination, or both, as may be deemed neces-

It is held to be proper and just that such pensioners shall be granted a fair hearing, and be allowed an opportunity to show by competent proof that t ev were disabled in the degree, and on account of the causes from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of alleged, at the date when the pension was reduced or terminated. It will be understood that this action disposes of the pending appeal in such cases by reversing the action taken by the Bureau of Pensions, and remanding the case for further investigation, the reasons therefor being fully set forth.

> This bears directly upon some 25,000 cases in which pensions were reduced or taken away under the notorious Bennett decision, and Order 225, based thereon, and upon which appeal has been taken to the Secretary of the Interior. Just what bearing it will have remains to be seen, for the meaning of the order is by no means clear, and we shall have to wait to see the meaning interpreted by the practice under it.

It enunciates no new rule governing and alone, if the job were let out to her. | the allowance of claims, and it does not abrogate, revoke or expressly modify the odious Order 225, issued by Hoke Smith, which was the source of so much cruelty and injustice to the pensioners, and which still continues to govern the proceedings of the Pension Bureau in spite of all the protests against it.

As near as we can understand th new order, it merely directs that all the too cowardly and selfish to go to the appealed cases which seem to have been front during the war, or their sons, or originally allowed "under a just and impartial construction of the law,' shall be sent back to the Commissioner of Pensions for a re-examination.

The question at once becomes all-COMMANDER A. D. SHAW, of the important: "What is a just and im Department of New York, has written partial construction of the act of June

Commissioner Raum-who was one of sions upon the pension roll, and declares | the very ablest Commissioners who ever it is the purest in the world. He says filled the office-believed that the conthat no new safeguards are needed, and struction he put upon it in his Order

We emphatically believe that it was. He recommends that Commissioner Two Congresses believed that it was, for be "sent home by a short cut, they unhesitatingly voted him the money and relieve the Pension Bureau of the to carry out his construction. One of stigma which his criticisms have put these Congresses was hostile to him politically, and made a rigid investigation of his administration, in which, however, there was no question made but that his construction was entirely correct and

On the other band, Hoke Smith and Wm. Lochren made a very much narrower and we think grossly unjust interpretation of the act of June 27, 1890, in the Bennett case and Order 225, which they equally held to be "just and impartial." Which of these conflicting interpretations is to be held as a "just and impartial construction "?

That is a question of palpitating in-

It is asserted that this new Order is

1. Every application for pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, should state that the same is made under said downfall. By the end of the Thirty act, the dates of enlistment and discharge, the Years' War, in 1648, Spain had ceased juries by which the claimant is disabled, and that they are not due to vicious habits; Provided, however, That the omission of any of these averments shall not invalidate the application (the intent to claim pension being manifest and the declaration being executed in accordance with law), but such application supplemental affidavit, in the particulars wherein it is defective; said supplemental affidavit or affidavits to be read in connection with and as a part of the application itself: And provided jurther, That a declaration in

> 2. Should the paper filed fail to show upon its face with certainty that it is intended as a claim for the benefits of the act of June 27. 1890, the claimant may make it certain by means of a supplemental affidavit, which shall be read in connection with and as a

part of the original application. 3. Should the medical examination dis close the existence of any disease, wound, or injury not alleged in the original or amendatory application which is a factor in the apnal labor, the claimant shall be called upon to state, under oath, the time, place, and circumstance when, where, and under which such wound or injury was received or disease ner caused by vicious habits.

4. Should the wound, injury or disease not ration, but discovered on medical examination, be shown to have existed at the time when the original declaration was filed, and it is found not to be due to vicious habits, it shall be taken into account, the same as if country. If it shall appear that it was fo, maily specified in the original application, in estimating the degree of the permanent mental or physical disability to which it contributes.

Should it be found, however, not to have appears that it was the work of un-

existed at the time when the original application was filed, but from a subsequent date prior to medical examination, the degrees of the disability of the applicant being below the maximum rating, pension may be increased accordingly from the date when such wound or injury was incurred or disease con-tracted, provided the degree of disability from all contributory causes is thereby

higher rating. Should it be found impossible to fix the exact date when such wound or injury was received or disease contracted, the higher rating shall commence from the date of the certificate of medical examination showing

its existence. 5. Vicious habits. A liberal and reasonable rule in regard to the proof as to "vicious habits" was laid down by the Department in the case of John Martin (7 P. D., 578) and the same is hereby affirmed, provided, however, that where the nature of the disease, wound, or injury is such as to show that it is not due to vicious habits, the Commissioner of Pensions may, in his discretion, accept the sworn statement of the applicant as sufficient.

6. Original pension having been allowed, any subsequent increase of pension must be based on the fact that there is increased in capacitation for earning a support by manual labor, and must be adjudicated, so far as commencement of the increased rate is conof the United States.

A close examination will show that these instructions, while giving the claimants some very welcome relief from the grating injustice of Lochren's practices, do not touch the important question of rating, or the principles governing ratings, at all. They deal mostly with the methods of procedure in applying for pensions, and sweep away many of the ignoble traps which Lochren made for the feet of the applicant. We praised them at the time they were issued as a long step in the direction of justice, and hoped that they were the percursor of others which sweep away the last vestige of Hoke Smithism and Lochrenism from the Interior Department. That hope has not been realized. It is possible that the recent order may go farther than appears on its face toward that realization. It is to be devoutly wished that it shall,

Another burning question is as to what bearing this order is to have, if any, upon the rejections made under Lochren, and continued in undiminished number under Evans. If it is to ameliorate the harshness of the Bennett decision upon the cases appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, by those who once gained a place on the rolls, shall not they also who have been unjustly denied a place receive some benefit?

We anxiously await further develop-

THE MAINE DISASTER.

While the Board of Inquiry has maintained a complete secresy as to the testimony which has been presented to it, and suffered no hint of its own opinions to transpire, the trend of public opinion everywhere has been irresistibly to the conclusion that the blowing up of the Maine was not accidental. There is, in fact, now very little assertion of the accident theory anywhere. Its strongest supporters at first seem to have abandoned it. At the White House and the Navy Department, where very properly much support was given it in the beginning almost nothing is heard of it now. It was eminently wise that the Executive and Navy Departments should, no matter what evidence was in their possession, at first give much countenance to the accident hypothesis. This was a matter of international comity. The allegation that the Maine had been designedly destroyed was so grave a matter that it should not seem to be entertained until it was supported by indubitable evidence. The Administration, therefore, wisely restraining the natural excitement of the people over the terrible event, went actively to work to make a thorough investigation, to obtain facts about which there could be no dispute, and at the same time to quietly name or nature of the diseases, wounds or in- put our ships and seaboard in readiness for the worst alternative. The vestigation is now nearly closed, and the Board of Inquiry may present its findings any day. If those findings shall be, shall be subject to amendment by means of a asis now generally believed they will, that the destruction of the Maine was designed and intentional, we are now in pretty good shape to take the next momentous step. Whether or not the Spanish officials were guilty of the abominable treachery, whether it was the act of a elique of Weylerites, intent upon involving and overthrowing Blanco and the Sagasta ministry, or whether it was done by a gang of zealots having no official plicant's inability to earn a support by man- connection with the Spanish Government, we must be prepared to lav a very heavy hand on Spain. If it shall contracted, and whether it was in any man- appear that the Spanish officials were accessories to the crime it will be such specified in the original or amendatory decla- a terrible offense against us that the world will justify us in inflicting the

severest possible punishment upon that

a clique of Weylerites the consequences

cannot be much less serious, while if it

authorized fanatics it will still demand that we take possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, and end a criminal misgovernment which cannot prevent such outrages. We should, in addition, demand exemplary damages from Spain, and such abject apology as the flagrancy of the offense requires.

In the meanwhile; the time gained has been well employed in advantageously posting our sea-going fleet about Cuba, and in putting our Atlantic and Gulf seaboards in a good condition of defense. We seem to be in very good shape for any counter movement that Spain may try to make.

NO ACTUAL WAR POSSIBLE.

It is preposterous to think that there shall be such a thing as actual war with Spain. Spain has not really fought cerned, under section 46981 Revised Statutes anybody for 300 years. The official corruption has been so great and allpervading that she has never been able to bring the power of the country to bear upon any National object. The Dutch, English, French and Germans have taken turns whipping her, by sea and land, and nowhere and at no time in the last three centuries have Spanish armies or Spanish ships given a good account of themselves in any conflicts with civilized powers. The Spanish Government is, and always has been, since the days of Philip II., a horde of rapacious, unscrupulous money-grabbers, and a regiment cannot be moved or a ship leave port until somebody has filled his pockets. The result is that the country has been in a condition of into everything else that they should not be. hopless bankruptcy, from which the efforts of such good, patriotic men as have risen from time to time have been seem no taller nor heavier than when you went vain to rescue it. There have frequently away. How is it? been good and able Spanish naval and military commanders, but their efforts to don't seem a minute older than when I went really accomplish something with the forces under their command have been so persistently thwarted by the incurable corruption that more than one of them have been driven to suicide.

> The so-called war against Cuba and the Philippines has so drained her resources that Spain has not a dollar in the Treasury, and her credit is so exhausted that no one will lend her. She has ordered war-vessels built in England which she cannot pay for, and which the builders wisely refuse to let her have until she pays spot cash.

> The utmost that we have to fear some spasmodic effort to satisfy Spanish pride before yielding to the inevitable. Were our ports not put in a state of defense we might fear that some adventurous Spanish Captain would seek to gain applause at home by a dash at one them, and giving it an hour or two's destructive shelling as a Spanish Admiral did to Valparaiso in 1866. The Administration has had this contingency in view, and efficient measures against it. It is probable that some Spanish Captain or Captains may seek a conflict with our cruisers or battleships. We can confidently rely upon the historic gallantry of our officers and sailors to carry us victoriously through such an

The "war" will be very shortlived, and its prospect need not shake the nerves of the most timid.

Dr. Mumford, publisher of the Kansas City Times, is a nephew of that Mumford whom Gen. Butler hung at American Flag. He is taking revenge now by publishing especially mean and vindictive cartoons against veterans and

were only 600,000 men in the rebel army. We sincerely hope that Mr. Jones knows more about the Bible than lines. Then I thought sure they'd kill me he does of the history of the war.

Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ending Feb. 26 shows-Army invalid: Original, 78; increase and additional, 188; reissue, 33; restoration and Army invalid (act June 27, 1890): Origi

nal, 438; increase, 134; additional, 142; re-

issue, 20; restoration and renewal, 37; sup-

plementals, 4; duplicate, 12; accrued, 81; Army widow, etc.: Original, 64; restora-

Army widow, etc. (act June 27, 1890) Original, 282; increase and additional, 3; reissue, 2; restoration and renewal, 1; duplicate, 6; accrued, 2; total, 296 Navy invalid: Original, 8; increase and crued, 1: total, 15.

Navy invalid (act June 27, 1890); Original, 15; increase and additional, 14; re- Klegg, o' the 200th Injianny Volunteers, who issue, 2; restoration and renewal, 5; duplicate, 1; accrued, 4; total, 41.
Navy widow, etc: Original, 1.
Navy widow (act June 27, 1890): Original,

Indian Wars-Survivors: Accrued, 1. Indian Wars-Widows: Original, 1.

Mexican War - Widows: Original 7 Totals: Original, 90d; increase and additional, 487; reissue, 61; restoration and renewal, 93; supplementals, 4; duplicate, 31; accrued, 171. Grand total, 1,753.



CHAPTER XVI.

Deacon Klegg Has a Little Experience of Life in the Army. "Pap," said Si, by way of introduction, this is Shorty, my pardner, and the best

pardner a feller ever had, and the best soldier in the Army of the Cumberland." "Glad to see you, Mr. Klegg," said Shorty, reddening and grasping the father's out-stretched hand; "but you orter've broke that boy o' your'n o' lyin' when he was young." "He never did lie," said the Deacon cheerfully, "and I don't believe he's lyin' now. I've heard a great deal o' you, Mr. Shorty, and I'm sure he's tellin' the truth about

"Drop the Mister, Pap," said Si. "We never call each other Mister here, except when

Si took the carpet-sack under his arm, and they trudged up toward Army Headquarters. Relieved of anxiety as to his own personal safety, and having found his son, Deacon Klegg viewed everything around him with open-eyed interest. It was a wonderfully new and strange world into which the sober, plodding Indiana farmer had dropped. The men around him spoke the speech to which his ears were accustomed, but otherwise they were as foreign as if they had come from the heart of China. Their dress, their manners, their actions, the ways in which they were busying themselves had no resemblance to anything seen on the prosaic plains of the Wabash in his half-century of life there. The infantry sweeping over the fields in endless waves, the dashing cavalcades of officers and staffs, the bewildering whirl of the light batteries dazed him. Even Si awed him. It was hard to recognize in the broadshouldered, self-assured young soldier, who seemed so entirely at home in his startling surroundings, the blundering, bashful hobbledehov of a few months before, whose feet and hands were constantly in the way, and "Somehow, Si," he said, looking at his offspring with contemplative eye, "you seem to have growed like a cornstalk in July, and yit

"Don't know, Pap," Si answered. "I feel as I'd had more'n 10 long years o' growth since we crossed the Ohio River. Yit, you

when I come to measure you up you don't

"I didn't feel no older," returned the father, "until I got in that guard-house last night. Then I could feel my hair gittin' grayer every hour, and my teeth droppin'

"I'm afraid you didn't git much chance to sleep, Pap," said Si sympathetically. "Loss o' sleep was the least part of it," said the Deacon feelingly. "I kin stand a little loss o' sleep without any partickler bother. It wasn't bein' kept awake so much as the way I was kept awake that wore on

"Why, what happened?" asked Si. "Better ask what didn't happen," groaned is father. "Used to have some mighty rough shivarees when I was a boy and'd jest settled on the Wabash. Lots o' toughs then, 'specially 'mong the flatboat-men, who'd nothin' to drink but new sod-corn whisky, that'd a fight in every spoonful. But for pure, straight-out tumultuousuess that guard-house last night gave six pecks for every bushel of a Wabash shivaree.' Shorty looked meaningly at Si. "Guard-



'HIS HONOR" AND THE "ATTORNEY BUCKED AND GAGGED.

house fellers's likely to be a ructionary lot 'roosters. Awful sorry you got in among em. Was they very bad?'

"Well, I should say. When I was chucked in they wuz havin' a regular prize fight, ordin' to rules, as to whether Rousseau or Negley wuz the best General. The Rousseau man got licked, and then the other Rousseau men wuzzent satisfied, and proposed to lick New Orleans, for tearing down the all the Negley men in the guard-house; but the Sheridan men interfered, and made the Ronsseau men cool down. Then they turned their attention to me. They raised a row about a citizen being put in among them. It was a disgrace. The guard-house was only intended for soldiers and gentlemen, and no place for condemned civilians. Then some one said that I had been arrested as a Knight o' the Golden Circle, on my way to Bragg, with information from the Injianny Knights. Another insisted that he knowed me. and that I wuz Vallandigham himself, brought down there to be sent through the on the spot. I begged and pled and denied. Finally, they organized a court-martial to try me for my life. They had an awful tonguey feller that acted as Prosecutin' Attorney, and the way he blackguarded me was a shame. He said that traitor was wrote in every liniment o' my face; that I wuz a dyed-in-thewool butternut, and that the bag I'd brung renewal, 49; duplicate, 8; accrued, 74; along with me contained the must-r-rolls of 100,000 Injiannians who'd bin swore in to

"The feller that they appinted to defend me admitted the truth of all that the other feller'd said. He said that no one could look in my Southern Injianny face without seein' tion and renewal, 1; duplicate, 3; accrued, Secession, treason and nigger-lovin' wrote there in big letters. He could only ask the honorable court for mercy instid o' justice, and that I be shot instid o' hung, as I deserved

fight for Jeff Davis.

"When they asked me what I'd got to say additional, 1; reissue, 4; duplicate, 1; ac- in my own defense I told 'em the truth, and said that I come down here to visit my son, who they all knowed-they must know Si was an officer, and had a house with a tin roof.

"Then they all got up and velled. They said they knowed Si Klegg only too well; that he wuz the meanest, orneriest soljer in the army, and that he looked just like me. They Mexican War-Survivors: Original 2; in- had him in the guard-house now. He'd bin crease and additional, 5; accrued, 4; total, put in for stealin' a hoe-cake from a blind nigger half-way back to Nashville durin' the colt mighty bad, Si."

> "They brought up the dirtiest, scaliest lookin' man in the guard-house, and said that was Si Klegg, and that he resembled me so

much that they wuz sure he wuz my son.

mish; that I wanted Jeff Davis hung the they could of the precious honey and butter. minit we ketched him. I'd sing the song if "It's too good to waste the least bit," said

"They all seemed pacified with this except | ever tasted. one man, who insisted that I should drink himself with a piece o' tent-rope. They cut | And "him down, larruped him with the tent-rope, and then started another court to try me for and took out the Prosecutin' Attorney and | edged awkwardly to the door, the lawyer for the defense and the Presidin'

cooled things down agin till mornin'." "We might walk over to the Provost-Mar- Orderly-Sergeant." shal's," suggested Shorty, "and watch for them fellers as they come out, and take a found winks.

drop out o' some of 'em." 'It 'll be a waste o' time," said Si, with a

shrug of his shoulders. "They'll all be

SHORTY ADMONISHES THE ORDERLY. doing hard labor for the next 30 days, and by that time we'll likely have a good deal el-e to think about. Let's report at Headquarters, and then take Dad over and show him our new house."

"Yes, I'm dying to see it," said the Deacon. and to git somewhere that I kin sit down in peace and quietness. Seems to me I haven't had a moment's rest for years, and I'm as nigh tuckered out as I ever wuz in my

furore when some General commanding a corps or division came or went, which impressed the father greatly. Si and Shorty stood at "attention," and respectfully saluted as the officers passed, and the Deacon tried awkwardly, but his best, to imitate their example. Two or three spruce young Orderlies attempted to guy him, but this thing came to a sudden stop when Shorty took one of them quietly by the ear, and said in a low voice: 'Don't be brash, bub. If you only knowed it, you're givin' your measure for a first-class, custom-made lickin', and I'm the artist to do the job. That old man's my chum's father, and I won't allow no funny business 'round

"We wuz ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans," said Si to the Orderly on duty before

member of the staff, standing near, "The General is very busy now, and can see no one. Who ordered you to report?" "The General himself," said Si.

The sound of his voice reached Gen. Roserans, inside, and busy as he was arrested his attention. With the kindly thoughtfulness that so endeared him to his soldiers he instantly remembered his promise, dropped his pen, and came to the door.

"I ordered these men to report," he said to the Aid. "Bring me that checkerboard which lies on my table."

The Aid did so. Gen. Rosecrans noticed the father, and as usual, saw the opportunity of doing a kindly, gracious thing. "You have found your son, I see," he said to him. "Sorry that you had so much trouble. That's a fine son you have. One of the very best soldiers in my army. I congratulate you upon him. Boys, here is your board and men. I may drop in some evening and see you play a game. I'll be care-

ful to clean my feet, this time." Si and Shorty got very red in the face at this allusion, and began to stammer excuses. The General playfully pinched Si's ear and

"Go to your quarters now, you young rascal, and take your father with you. hope he'll have a very pleasant time while

he is in camp. They saluted and turned away too full for utterance. After they had gone a little dis-

tance the Deacon remarked, as if communing with himself. "And that is Gen. Rosecrans. Awful nice

man. Nicest man I ever saw. Greatest General in the world. Won't this be something to tell Mariar and the girls. And the men down at the store. I'd 've come down here 40 times jest to 've seen him and talked with him. What'd last night in the guard-



SHORTY ADMIRES SI'S SHIRT. house amount to, after all? A man must expect some trouble occasionally. Wouldn't have no fun if he didn't. Say, Si, you remember Old Susy's chestnut colt?"

"Yes," answered Si. "I thought he had in him the makin' o' the finest horse in Posey County."

"Yes," said Si. "Well, he's turnin' out even better'n I thought he would. Shouldn't wonder if he could trot down somewhere nigh 2:40."

"You don't say so?" "Yes, indeed. You used to want that

"I remember that I did, Pap." "Well, Si, I'll give you that colt, and take

that e'er checker-board."

When they arrived at their house Si and They asked him if he reckernized me as his | Shorty arranged the things so as to give the dad, and after they kicked him two or three | Deacon a most comfortable rest after his trying times he said he did, but he wuz goin' to cut experiences, and cooked him the best dinner his throat now, since they'd found it out. their larder would afford. After dinner they He couldn't stand everything. Then they filled him a pipe-full of kinnikinnick, and the said they'd postpone execution on condition old gentleman sat down to enjoy it while Si that I'd kneel down, drink a pint o' whisky, and Shorty investigated the contents of the take the oath o' allegiance to Abe Lincoln, carpet-sack. They found endless fun in its and sing 'We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour- woful condition. The butter and honey were smeared over everything, in the rough hand-"I told 'em I wuz perfectly willin' to take ling which it had endured. They pulled out the oath to Abe Lincoln as often as they the shirt, the socks, the boots, the paper and pleased; that he wuz my man from start to books, and scraped off carefully as much as

they'd learn it to me, though I've not sung | Shorty, tasting it from time to time with anything but hymns for the last 25 years. As unction. "Don't mind a hair or two in the for the whisky, I wouldn't tetch it on no ac- butter, this time, Si. I kin believe your count, for I belonged to the Good Templars. | mother is a good buttermaker. It's the best I "Well, the butter and the honey may be the whisky. One o' the Sheridan men spiled," said Si, "but the other things are all

knocked him down, and then the fight be- right. My, ain't this a nice shirt. And them tween the Rousseau men and the Negley men socks. Shorty, did you ever see such socks. broke out afresh, and the guard come in and | Ever so much obliged to you, Pap, for these quieted things. By the time they'd done boots. Old Hank Sommers's make. He's the this they found that the man who had recker | best shocmaker in the State of Injianny. No nized me as his father wuz tryin' to hang Quartermaster's cowhide about them.

Si stopped. He had suddenly come across Annabel's ambrotype. He tried to slip it into havin' sich a son. But some officer come in | his pecket without the others seeing him. He

You look over the rest o' the things, Judge and bucked and gagged 'em. This Shorty," he said, with a blush that hid his freckles. "I've got to go down and see the

Shorty and the Deacon exchanged very pro-

(To be continued)

PERSONAL.

Wm. A. Pinkerton, of the noted detectve agency, was, with his brother, a student at Notre Dame University in 1860, Afterward they were in the secret service of the Army of the Potomac, under their father. While they were all in camp at Harrison's Landing, Fathers Corby and Patrick and Henry Dillon, who were all Chaplains, came over to visit them, accompanied by a couple of officers of Corcoran's Irish Brigade. A photographer happened to be present, and Pinkerton had a picture made of the group. He recently presented to the Notre Dame University Post a handsome copy of the Memorial War Book, beautifully inscribed, and containing a fine reproduction of this

Prof. James A. Grier, D. D., Bellevne, Pa., has a most admirable defense of the veterans and pensioners in the United Presbyterian of Jan. 20. This is good work where it is most needed. The religious press has great influence, and it has been none-too-friendly toward the mainly, we believe, because the facts have not been properly presented to the editors, and considered by them. Such a presentation of the pensioners' just claims as Prof. Grier has made will be of the greatest bene-

In his address to the Iowa Association of Veterans living in Kansas, Rev. W. R. Bair, who served in Co. D, 7th lowa, took At the Army Headquarters was a crowd strong ground against "the fakir-gambling of officers, mounted and dismounted. Aids systems tacked on to all our soldier Rewere arriving and departing, and there was a unions." He said that Reunions had been very successfully conducted where there were no privileges sold to anybody to fleece the comrades and the visitors, and he was decidedly in favor of this being made the rule everywhere.

> The Southern Californians are pressing Col. Harrison Gray Otis, formerly of the 12th Ohio, now of Los Angeles, for a place on the Commission for the Paris Exhibition.

MUSTERED OUT.

HATRY .- At Pit(sburg, Pa., Col. August G. Hatry. He was born in Speyer, Bavaria, and came to this country when a child His parents located at Cincinnati, and afterwards moved to Chicago, when Col. Harry studied law. He enlisted in the "What are you to report for?" asked a 18th Ky. Afterwards he was transferred to the 183d Ohio, and served until the end of the war. He was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, having won his way from a private by gallant service. Col. Hatry was a prominent member of Encampment 1, U. V. L., and of the G.A.R. and Masonic fraternity.

WARDELL, -A Heuvelton, N. Y., Samuel Wardell, Co. G, 16th N. Y., and 14th N. Y. H. A. He lost a leg at Cold Harbor. He belonged to Ransom Post, Ogdensburg,

REED.—At Maple Valley, Wis., Michael Reed, Co. E, 110th N. Y. He served three years, and was discharged at Burlington, Vt., July 10, 1865. CAREY. - At Black River, N. Y., Foster Carey, aged 69. He was a member of the

CUTTER .- At Newburyport, Mass., Eben P. Cutter, Lieutenant, Co. A, 8th Mass., nine months, and Lieutenant, Co. H. 60th Mass. Comrade Cutter was born in Newburyport. He was an officer of the fire department for many years, and charter member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. He was Past Commander of Mizpah Councl. Legion of Honor, a prominent Cdd Fel-

low, and a member of Post 49. FELCH.-At Newburyport, Mass., Capt. Dan'el M. Felch, 1st Mass. H. A., aged 72. He was also a Mexican War veteran. KENNARD.- At Clearville, Pa., John H. Kennard, Co. D, 138th Pa.

HASTINGS .- At West Grove, Vt., T. J. Hastings, Co. E, 3d Vt., and Past Commander of Mason Post, 16. At the Wilderness he received a wound in the head, which was the cause of his death. FULLER. - At Sterling, Neb., G. W. Fuller, Co. F, 74th Ind. The funeral services were conducted by Post 100, assisted by

comrades from Post 99. KETCHUM.-At Jasper, N. Y., Thomas T. Ketchum, Co. E. 188th N. Y., and charter member of Moses Dennis Post, 583. COMSTOCK .- At Amboy, Ill., Oscar A. Comstock, Sergeant, Co. I, 89th III.

CROXTON,-At Grand Island, Neb., John roxton, Co. G. 40th Kv. BROWN.-At Spring Creek, Neb., Peter Brown, Co. H, 28th Ill. He was Past Commander and Chaplain of Roberts Post, 104. STANWOOD. - At Waldoboro, Me., Lieut. James H. Stanwood, Co. C, 20th Me. He was born at Brunswick, Me., and came from Revolutionary stock. He was mus-tered into the 20th Me., Aug. 29, 1862, and served until 1865. At Gettysburg he commanded his company after Capt. Billings was mortally wounded. At Gravelly Run

he received a gunshot wound. Deaths in a Massachusetts Post, Reynolds Post, 58, Weymouth, Mass., has lost the following comrades by death: Charles S. Redmond, Co. A. 42d Mass .: Edwin Thomas, Co. C, 4th Mass. H. A.; Harvey E. Raymond, Co. E, 35th Mass.; Warren W. Pope, Co. H. 12th Mass.; J. Stanley Mears, Co. B, 4th Mass.; John W. Hart, Co. E., 3d Mass. H. A., and George W. French, Co. H, 12th Mass. The average age at death was 61 years.

Deaths in the Quincy Soldiers' Home, E. L. Higgins, Adjutant of the Soldiers' Home, Quincy, Ill., sends the following list of deaths in the Home during the month of December: Chas. Eichler, Co. H, 4th Ill, Cav.; J. W. Smith, Co. H, 151st Ind.; Henry T. Porter, Adjutant, 13th III.; A. J. Allen, Serg't-Major, 49th N. Y.; Fred'k Miller, Co. C, 46th Ill.; Charles Chield, Co. E. 19th III.; L. W. Reece, Co. F, 18th III.; Frederick Steeg, Co. F. 16th Ill. Cav.; Charles W. Wright, Sth Ill. Cav.; William Barron, Co. E, 1st Ill. Cav.; Kaspar Sting, Co. B, 26th Ill.; John Bennett, Co. E. 19th Ill.; James Burns, U. S. Navy; Geo. Forsman, Co. I, 1st U. S. Art. (Mex.); Joseph Rinker, Co. D. 40th Ill.

Butler Post's Loss. Commander L. D. Poiter, Pulaski, N. Y., reports the following deaths in J. B. Butler Post, III: Frank H. Mahaffy, 193d N. Y.; William Wightmar, 24th N. Y. Cav.; John good care o' him till you come home, for Nicholson, 147th N. Y.; George S. Filkins,